

BETWEEN 2 FIRES

Minimum Capacity Case Hanging in Balance.

Farmers Versus Retail Merchants in Kansas.

PAGE GIVES HIS VIEWS

Topeka Miller Believes Dealer Carries Burden.

Koonitz Questions Credentials of T. M. Potter.

Two important questions are involved in the case before the state public utilities commission for an increase in the minimum weight of carload shipments of grain products and seeds from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds.

First—Would the increase be of benefit to the farmers by enabling the railroad companies to furnish 20 per cent more equipment during the peak of the Kansas grain loading.

Second—Could the average retail merchant who handles flour and seeds in carload lots take care of the additional 5,000 pounds without suffering hardship.

While the hearing has taken a wide scope, ranging from tariff to motive power, the problems stated are those on which the commission will center its thought for the next few days. Minimum weights on salt, cement and plaster also will be given attention.

Wednesday afternoon and this forenoon the millers had the floor, their case being under the general management of C. V. Topping, secretary of their state organization. Henry Laasen of Wichita and David Page of Topeka were important witnesses. They were on the stand several hours. Their contention was that the average small retail merchant had now about as big a load as he could carry, owing to close competition and low profits, and that to require him to tie up money or credit in increased tonnage of flour and seeds would be a hardship. It would not make any difference to the large dealers, but it would seriously interfere with the business of the general run of merchants in small towns. A carload of flour lasts the average

small dealer several months, and the millers insisted that 24,000 pound car is big enough.

The millers did not question the claim of the railroads that the proposed increased minimum would make available more cars, and thereby be of benefit to the farmers, but they contended that the farmers would not be benefited in the long run by any policy that would cripple the retail merchants.

The railroads are trying to show that the merchants who handle flour and seeds are more prosperous and in a much better condition than they were when the 24,000 pound minimum was established. The railroad representatives think the merchants should make this small concession to the farmers.

Potter on Stand.

T. M. Potter of Peabody, a former state senator, took the stand this morning for a few minutes, saying that he represented 17,000 farmers in Kansas who did not ask for the increased minimum. J. R. Koonitz of the Santa Fe questioned Mr. Potter's credentials. He said that Mr. Potter should be allowed to appear only for himself, unless he could produce authority from the farmers. Mr. Koonitz said that while he (Koonitz) did not pose as a representative of the farmers, he had letters from farmers in every county on the Santa Fe demanding an increased minimum to enable them to have cars in which to market their crops.

Mr. Potter said he was suspicious of the movement, "suspicious of the Greeks bearing gifts." He said he believed that if the railroad had proper motive power, there would be less difficulty with car shortages. He told about bringing a train load of cattle from the northwest, and being delayed at La Junta because the Santa Fe had 30 dead engines in the shops, and not a good one to take his train out.

It developed on cross-examination that the engine trouble experienced by Mr. Potter at La Junta occurred eight years ago. Mr. Koonitz explained that the trouble mentioned was the exception, and the rule, and offered to produce records to show that there had been no motive power trouble of a serious nature on the Santa Fe in late years.

There are no farmers at the hearing, except Mr. Potter, who said he lived on a farm, but admitted that he had not been able to show wheat for some years. However, he was allowed to qualify as a farmer. Representative Frank Chase of Jackson county, a "near farmer," was a spectator. While Mr. Chase has a farm, banking is his main business.

DER GERMAN COBBLER.

The Cobbling Business Has Its Peculiarities.

Some days der drug store man comes in my place und looks all around und says:

"I don't see no rush of peoples to get cement patches."

"Und den comes der little German tailor to say."

"I told you vhas no peesness man. Where vhas der crowd?"

Und der plumber comes in to shake his head und say:

"One month more und you will be by der poor house! You see, you don't understand how it goes here in America."

Do I feel bad when mens talk to me dot why? It scares my wife, but I only smile und keep right on as before.

You see, a cobbler shop vhas not a bank or a store or a law office. You must run it in a certain way or she vhas bankrupt. It takes me two years to learn, but I have got it.

Every Monday morning I know vhat shall happen in my shop. A woman comes in who vhas der mother of six children. She brings one pair of shoes to be mended oop. It vhas so for two years, und every time she says:

"Cobbler, if you didn't know me, would you believe I have six children at home?"

"Not at all," I says. "I think maybe you haf one child, but no more."

"Und you wouldn't believe I vhas 45 years old?"

If a man tells me dot I say he vhas some liars! You don't look some der 30. It vhas shust positively wonderful how you hold your age!"

"My husband says to me der other day dot I vhas some old woman und must not laugh any more."

"Your husband vhas a blind man. Laugh! Why, I rather hear you laugh than any 10 women I know of. You shust keep right on growing young, und if your husband should die you vhill find feefty men dot likes to marry der widow, children und all."

I don't believe it, but it vhas my duty to say so. Der woman don't believe it, but it vhas pleasant to hear. Und she brings all der shoes to me, und it vhas all right.

Every Monday afternoon an old maid who lives mit her sister drops in. She can't always bring her own shoes to be mended, and so she brings her sister's or her sister's children's. Sometimes it vhas old shoes to be fixed oop for der poor. I believe dot woman vhas 35 years old, but she looks like a plain face dot my dog bark at her, but when she comes into der shop I vhas always ready to call out:

"Good afternoon, Miss Blank. It does me good to see how young und happy you vhas coming in here to get your shoes mended."

"Now, cobbler—now!" she giggles, as she tries to blush.

"Vhell, I like to be young und handsome und rich und you shust here, you come courting, I hear dot some ten girls around here like to move away because dey vhas jealous of you."

"Say, cobbler," she almost whispers, as she sits down. "I like to be honest mit you. Vhas I awful homely?"

"Awfully homely! Good gracious, but vhat put dot idea into your head?"

"My sister says so when she gets mad mit me."

"But she says so to spite you. You vhas not so handsome ash Viola Allen, but you haf a strong, intelligent face, und der men who gets you for a wife gets a prize. You vhas der rambly pambly, but a woman mit brains. Believe you once told me you vhas 23 years old. I can hardly believe it vhas offer."

Vhell, dot makes der old maid giggle und hug herself, und be happy for a whole week. It don't cost me anything to say so, und it vhas worth a hundred dollars to her. Do you believe dot any day a cobbler comes und vhas customs away from me. Not on your life! On Tuesday morning her old widower comes in. He has three pairs of shoes, und one pair vhas to be fixed oop every time. He vhas seventy years old, und all crippled oop mit rheumatism, but he likes to get married again.

"Vhell, cobbler, how vhas it?" he says as he comes in.

"It couldn't be better. No need to ask you how you vhas today. You comes tripping in like a young man of 25. I thought you once told me

"JAPS WANT TO RULE WORLD," SAYS MARK TWAIN'S COUSIN, RETURNING FROM ORIENT



Milton L. Clemons

Milton L. Clemons, a cousin of the late Mark Twain, has just arrived in this country from Japan, where he has been serving as a teacher of English for the past two years in a Japanese government school. He is returning to his home in Marshall, Mo., and doesn't intend to go back to Japan again because he has found, he says, the Japanese to be too narrow-minded.

"Every Japanese has the idea that some day Japan will rule the world," says Clemons. "Since their victory over the Russians they have steadily become more independent until now their attitude is one of arrogance."

you vhas almost feefty?"

"Yes, I said so."

"Und dot your rheumatism vhas awful bad?"

"Vhell, I haf a few twinges on a wet day."

"Get out! You vhas shoking. If I ask a man how old he thinks you vhas, he says 40 at der outside, und if I ask him about your rheumatism he says dot you vhas spary enough to lead a dance. Do you know dot I vhas like you I'd be off hunting by der Rocky Mountains?"

He smiles und chuckles, und pooty soon he drops his voice und says:

"Cobbler, sometimes I think of getting married again."

"Of course. Why not?"

"I vhas alone in der world, you know, und it vhas lonely for me."

"Certainly it vhas. Good gracious, if I vhas like you I'd be married in a month."

"To woman about 40 years old?"

"Not on your life! To a girl not offer 22. You vwant to marry some one young enough to climb trees, so fishing, slide down hill und keep der house life?"

He smiles to himself und don't say a word for a long time. Den he leans over to me und whispers:

"Cobbler, you should be in der president's chair instead of here. If you happen to know a young girl der age of 20 you might mention my name to her."

On Wednesday it vhas der fat widow woman mit four grown-up sons und daughters. She vhas short und dumpy. She vhalks like some ducks. She sails in mit her head high und begins:

"Cobbler, dis may be my last visit to you."

"Great heffens!"

"Yes, I think of going far, far away."

"But why?"

"Vhell, one of my married daughters just called me an old fool again. Dot's about der age of my children, und I can't stand it no more."

"Your childrens shouldn't talk dot vhay. I says as she sits down und wipes Mayvay's eyes. "Maybe you like to tell me vhat it vhas about?"

"Of course. Dot's vhat I am here for. You vhas my cobbler und can be trusted. Last night I haf a beau."

"Dot vhas right."

"He vhas a nice man, und he owns half a brewery."

"Perfectly proper. If I own half a brewery und don't be married I court you myself. Go on."

"He says he sees me ten times before und vhas charmed mit me."

"Anybody must be."

"He likes my figure und my walk, und he says my face vhas rapturous. Haf you efer noticed dose things about me?"

I vhas blind mans because I vhas a cough, but vhat else did he say?"

"Have I? By golly, do you believe?"

"He takes hold of my hand und says I vhas a sylph. Cobbler, I vhas grandly educated, but I forget for a moment vhat sylph vhas. Can you tell?"

"My daughter says it vhas a load of hay, but I can't believe dot."

"Your daughter vhas shealous. A sylph, my dear woman, means a female of perfect form, shust like you. It means dot she vhas wavy und wobbly. It means dot she can spring over mud puddles und shump legs und ditches. You haf read of Lillian Russell, der actress, haven't you?"

"It seems like I haf."

"Vhell, she vhas a sylph one time, und you don't know how proud she vhas of it. She beliefs dot der next thing she vill be an angel. Den she eats too many oysters on der one-half shell, und vhas a sylph no longer. Instead she vhas a solid. Look out for one-half shell oysters, widow."

"I shall, thank you. Den you think—"

"Of course I do."

"Dot I ought to be married again?"

"Sure, Mike. Marry der half or der whole owner of a brewery or any other good man, und if your childrens won't like it tell 'em to go

STOMACH NEEDS RIGHT FOOD

Study of Digestion Shows Why Care Should Be Used in Eating.

If you were to see a fireman throwing small pieces of dynamite, soggy wood, tin cans, mud and some coal into his furnace you would know he was a poor fireman. You would also know that he could not get up much steam, and that he would soon clog things up so that he would put his power plant out of business. That is just what many so-called intelligent people do when they mix whisky, coffee, starches, acids, sweets, and a lot of mushy, greasy things in their stomachs.

I have recently received thousands of letters which convince me that the vast majority of people do not really know what digestion, assimilation and metabolism are, therefore, I am going to explain these things in as simple language as possible to show the reader that everything he eats should be carefully selected and for a specific purpose.

What we call appetite is not a good guide, for people have appetites for whisky, tobacco, various kinds of drugs, sweets and coffee, all of which goes to show that the appetite cannot be trusted.

Everything one puts into the stomach that can be converted into energy, bone, brain or tissue clogs the digestive organs and the 2,000 miles of small tubing through which the blood circulates, so that he probably gets out of his body only about 50 per cent of its efficiency.

Digestion is merely the process of preparing food to be taken into the tissues. The various steps of digestion are as follows:

Food is subdivided or ground fine by mastication, poured into the mouth a fluid called saliva, which is chemically called an alkali. The principal purpose of an alkali is to dissolve and prepare the food for digestion, and many other things for digestion, therefore mastication should be very thorough. The more food is masticated the finer it will be pulverized or subdivided, and the more thorough the saliva will act upon its various atoms.

A careful study of this first process of digestion will also show that one should not eat too many soft, mushy foods, but that each meal should be composed of a liberal portion of coarse, dry food, and that the mastication, for in the process of mastication the salivary glands are filled and pour their contents into the mouth, and thus the requisite amount of saliva is furnished to aid in preparing food for final digestion.

The second process of digestion takes place in the stomach. The stomach is the first stopping place or depot, as it were, for our food. In the stomach walls there are thousands of little cells or receptacles which secrete a fluid called gastric juice. This is the second digestive fluid, and is a strong acid, called in the leading medical works hydrochloric acid. When one is not hungry these little gastric cells are empty, but when hunger appears they fill up with gastric juice, and when we take food into the stomach they empty their contents and mix it with the food so as to dissolve all such things as could not be dissolved by the saliva.

In the third step in digestion the food from the stomach passes into the duodenum, where it comes in contact with the third fluid of digestion, which is called bile. Bile is secreted by the liver and is slightly alkaline like the saliva.

In the fourth step in digestion the pancreas, which is a gland just behind and slightly below the stomach, secretes a fluid called pancreatic juice, which, like the gastric juice, is slightly acid. This juice is emptied into the duodenum just above where it connects with the small intestines. If any food matter has not been dissolved by the action of hydrochloric acid it will be acted upon by the pancreatic juice.

From this it will be seen that the four digestive fluids above described alternate—first an alkali and then an acid. This is so arranged that any atom of food not dissolved by one will be caught by the other and reduced to solution.

Assimilation is the act of absorbing the nutrition after it has been prepared by the various digestive steps above referred to. The process of assimila-

tion is the absorption or passing of the dissolved food material into the circulation through the thousands of little canals which lead out from the intestines.

Food material was once considered thoroughly assimilated when it had been passed into the blood, but later research has rather changed the definition of assimilation to mean the complete action of the blood, not only in receiving the nutrition from the intestinal tract, but in carrying and depositing this material into the various cells throughout the body.

Assimilation in its broadest sense means the picking up of all the nutritive material that has been subdivided into its several elements by the digestive juices and making it into one mass and depositing it in the blood.

Metabolism means all the changes that foods pass through from the time they enter the body until they are changed into energy or tissue or cast out as waste or ashes. Technically speaking, it means the constructive process, which, in other words, mean the process of building up tissue by assimilation of food, and the processes of tearing down tissue by work or activity; thus the formation of muscular tissue from the protein matter we eat would be a process of construction, while the conversion of carbohydrates (starch and sugar) into carbon dioxide would be an example of destruction. The process of construction absorbs energy or heat from the digested food, while destruction produces heat as a result of oxidation, as do ordinary fuels. This explains why muscular work warms the body.

If any intelligent person would set aside one week out of every two months and eat plain, simple, pure foods, study and keep a record of the results, he would soon learn how to select, combine and proportion his food according to his age and the work he does.

The results would be so good that they would stimulate his interest so much that eating would not only become a very great pleasure, but it would become one of the most interesting studies in life, for there is nothing so fascinating as to study and experiment with a thing with which we can get results and get them quickly.

—New York American.

New York Money Market.

New York May 23.—MONEY—Money on call steady, 2 1/2 per cent; ruling rate, 2 1/2 per cent; closing bid 2 1/2 per cent; offered at 2 1/2 per cent. Time loans, steady; 60 days, 2 1/4 per cent; 90 days, 4 per cent; 6 months, 4 1/2 per cent.

CLOSE: Prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2 per cent.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at \$123.05 for 60 day bills and at \$123.45 for demand. Commercial bills, \$4.52.

SILVER—Bar silver, 60c; Mexican dollar, 48c.

BONDS—Government bonds steady, railroad bonds irregular.



Theo. Roosevelt Says:

"Every person who invests in well selected real estate in a growing section of a prosperous community, adopts the surest and safest method of becoming independent, for real estate is the basis of all wealth."

It doesn't make any difference what your politics are
Follow a wise man's advice and you will be wealthy some day.
Everybody has to start in a small way.

\$1 Down---50 Cents a Week Pays for a Lot

Jay Gould Started on a Smaller Amount Than This

Good Lots \$45 to \$125

No Interest—No Taxes—White People Only

CUNNINGHAM HEIGHTS

Just West of Highland Park. Take California Ave. (or Vinewood) Car to Swan Avenue

Let your money work for you. No man ever accumulated a fortune off his salary. To get ahead in this world one must make investments.

You will have to hurry. They must be bargains—everybody says they are.

Look how they have sold—340 lots sold in three weeks.

Come out Friday (Decoration day) or Sunday. Take California Ave. (or Vinewood) car to Swan Ave.; walk 3 block west on new board sidewalk. Two street car tickets will be given to everyone who calls at the addition.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM, 718 Kansas Ave., Room 4. Phone 3882.

How to Cut Down the Cost of Living

Advantageous buying is the basis of economy. To know when and where to buy is a problem, which can be easily solved by reading the announcements of the live merchants who use the columns of the State Journal daily to enlighten the public, on where and when to buy.

The news columns play an important part in the make up of the newspaper, but the advertising columns are just as important and in many instances are of vastly more importance to the reader who wishes to economize in the high cost of living.

Begin now and economize by reading and taking advantage of the advertisements that are appearing daily in the State Journal.

It will save you time and money!

Real Value Giving Prices

On Table supplies by the firm that saves you money.

(Close Friday at Noon)

13 lbs. Best Granulated Sugar... 50c

With \$2 order of other groceries.

New Potatoes, fancy red stock, lb. 3¢; peck... 40¢

Pineapples, fancy Indian River Floridas, the best 10c size, 2 for... 15¢

Strawberries, fancy home-grown, box... 10¢

Special price on crate lots.

Creamery Butter, Meadow Gold, plain wrapper, lb... 30¢

Canned Milk Carnation, 6 cans... 25¢

Canned Peas, good quality, 3 cans... 25¢

Brown Sugar, medium light, 24 lbs. for... \$1.00

Pulverized Sugar, finest quality, 2 lbs. for... 15¢

Coffee, Savoy brand, there is no better, 1 lb. tins... 40¢

Onions, Texas Bermuda's, lb. 2¢

Salmon, tall cans, 10c quality, can... 7¢

Dried Beef, Premium quality, sliced to your order, lb... 32¢

Coffee, fresh roasted, lb... 19¢

Tea Siftings, fancy grade 1 lb. package... 12¢

Pie Plant, nice and fresh, lb. 1 1/2¢

Radishes, fresh, all kinds, bunch... 1¢

California Hams, smoked shoulders, lb... 13 1/2¢

Soap—White Rose, 10 large bars... 25¢

Breakfast Bacon, fancy sugar cured, lb... 18 1/2¢

Sardines, packed in mustard sauce, large 10c cans 2 for 15¢

Vinegar, a fine quality of cider Vinegar, gal... 24¢

Canned Corn, a 15c quality can... 11¢

Salt Pork, good quality, lb. 12 1/2¢

Pickles Sour gallon... 30¢

Fresh Barrel Cookies, 3 kinds 15c quality, lb... 12¢

Fancy Lemons, medium size, doz... 27¢

Asparagus, fresh, home grown, bunch... 4¢

Cheese Wisconsin and Kansas, lb... 18¢

Navy Beans, fancy handpicked, 5 lb. for... 25¢

Flour, the Regal Highest Patent, 48 lb. sack... \$1.17

Red Salmon, 20c value, can 14¢

Dill Pickles, the finest kind, dozen... 15¢

Plate Boiling Beef, the best quality, lb... 10¢

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